FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 132.

THE OLD-FASHONED HOUSE.

Of all the tender and comfortable things
That now and then sweet memory brings,
There's nothing dearer that love recalls
Than the old-fashioned house with its white-washed walls.

Not a mansion to-day, though a marvel of art,
Can ever usurp its place in my heart,
For there my earliest prayers were said,
And I slept at night in a trundle bed.

'Neath coverlids reaching from feet to chin,
By a mother's hand tucked gently in,
And a good-night kiss on my tired brow—
Oh, earth holds no such blessing now!

A garden was fragrant in flower beds
Where marigolds lifted their velvet heads,
And warmed by sunshine, refreshed by dew,
The batchelor-button and touch-me-not grew.

In a river that curved like a shepherd's crook
We fished for minnows with bent-pin hook,
Or with little bare feet oft waded through
Or bravely "paddled our own canoe."

'Twas a home of welcome no one could doubt,
Whose latch-string hung invitingly out,
And many a stranger supped at its board
While blazing logs in the chimney roared.

O, this is an age of reform and change!
And things æsthetic, modern and strange—
Improvements that savor of silver and gold
Are superseding the cherished and old.

But I turn from palaces built for show
With mansard roofs and stories below
Of frescoed, kalsomined, dadoed halls,
To the old-fashioned house with its white-washed walls.

The President Rebukes a Signer of a Petition.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—One of the recent incidents in the President's experience with the deceivers of his own party seems thus far to have escaped observation and report in Washington. It is an interesting one, as the correspondence given below, and about the authenticity of which no question need be asked, will show. When the President made the appointment of the Judge referred to—whose name cannot be mentioned—he did it upon recommendation. He is extremely cautious and has disregarded a good many well signed petitions, this experience having taught him that it would be possible almost to get a list of good signatures to a petition to hang the best man in the best city in Christendom The indorsement of the applicant for the Judgeship referred to in this correspondence was unusually large and was described as extremely honorable. It was not a case that could be easily investigated, and, largely upon the alleged careful character of the signers, the President appointed the man about whom the first letter was prepared. It seems that the candidate would have been so bad so thoroughly unfit, that everybody felt free to sign for him, and the result of adopting this way of thinking was that an unfit man was appointed and has received his commission. Those persons who have interest enough in the matter to hunt up the appointments made about the date of the first letter are at liberty to guess who this man is. The writter is not at liberty to do more than present the following letters, slightly mutilated. That of the President is certainly delightfully vigorous and direct:

I.

——, July 25, 1885.

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: This community read the announcement of the appointment of—— to the——Judgeship with astonishment and regret, if not pain. And none were more astonished than those who had signed his petition. And I regret to say that my name *is* to be found upon it. I have refused several whom I knew to be unfit, but I signed this one thinking it would never be considered and not for one moment believing the appointment was possible. When first presented to me I put him off and hoped to escape, but he came again with it, and with others I signed it thinking there was no chance for its reaching even a consideration. I think, not a man whose name is on it had the remotest idea that his appointment was possible. Not one upon it would have appointed him had he the appointing power. He is not qualified morally or professionally. He is scarcely a lawyer at all while the place will require a good lawyer. I do not wish to say more than to put you upon inquiry. We are friends and do business with one another, and it is unpleasant to have to say this. But it is due your responsibility and from every one who signed that petition. And it was signed by many prominent men who hated to refuse, and hoped and thought it would result in nothing I do not wish you to take any action upon representation, but if you wish to know the real opinion of the signers of the petition cause some of them to be addressed privately, and I think they will confess the objection to the appointment greater than I have intimated. The petition is signed by two of our supreme Judges, (——.) Let them both be privately addressed, if it is not too late, and I think you will learn the facts.

I do not wish to sneak behind a private letter, but at the same time I would prefer that my name be not given to —— for obvious reasons, and I do not suppose it will be thought necessary to do so.

—— is an applicant for appointment as ——. I have written to you before about him. He, too, has a petition signed by reputable men, (my name is not on it,) not one of whom would appoint him to any place whatever or any trust whatever. He is wholly without character, even if he had other qualifications for the office, and he has not His would most emphatically be an appointment not fit to be made. Yours, very respectfully,

———,

II.

EX. MANSION, WASHINGTON Aug. 1, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I have read your letter of the 24th ult. with amazement and indignation. There is but one mitigation to the perfidy which your letter discloses, and that is found in the fact that you confess your share in it. I don't know whether you are a Democrat or not; but if you are the crime you confess is the more unpardonable. The idea that this administration, pledged to give the people better government and better officers, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the bad elements of both parties, should be betrayed by those who ought to be worthy of implicit trust, is atrocious; and such treason to the people and to the party ought to be punished by imprisonment.

Your confession comes too late to be of immediate use to the public service, and I can only say that while this is not the first time I have been deceived and misled by lying and treacherous representations, you are the first one that has so frankly owned his grievous fault. If any comfort is to be extracted from this assurance you are welcome to it. Yours truly.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Back Taxes.

IMPORTANT INFORMARION TO THOSE WHOSE PROPERTY WAS SOLD.

An act was passed by the last General Assembly providing for the collection of taxes on land which has been sold and deeded to the State. Parties who owe such taxes are allowed until the first day of January next to redeem their land by the payment of ten per cent additional together with such other costs as have accrued by reason of fees, &c. The Secretary of State is required to have notices served upon parties whose land have been purchased by the State in which the provisions of the law are cited, and he is also required to furnish the chairman of the board of commissioners of the counties in which any of said land lies with the amount due by each delinquent. There is no time indicated in the law in which the Secretary of State shall perform this duty, but we presume it will soon be if it has not already been done. There are some features in the act rather hard to understand which it might be well enough for the Secretary of State to explain in his notice. There are many persons in this county, and we presume in other counties, who have deeds for their land in possession of the State, and since the change of the law in regard to the purchase of such lands, also in possession of the counties. The language of the act leaves it somewhat in doubt whether parties will be required to pay all the back taxes due both to the State and counties, or only to the State. If the act is intended to cover both the indebtedness to the State and counties it will work considerable hardship from the short time allowed. At all events parties should be informed of the provisions of the law as soon as possible, and we have no doubt our worthy Secretary of State will soon attend to it.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.—*Attica, Ind, August 6.*—A shocking tragedy was enacted at Marshfield, Warren county yesterday. Since last April Dr. Orin Aborn, of Marshfield, has been insane. Last week preparations were made to convey him to the State asylum, and he was to have been taken there yesterday. The doctor heard of the arrangements, and went to Williamsport to stop the proceedings. He was taken in charge by Dr. C. R. Boyer, a life time friend, who conveyed him back home, and to satisfy the family agreed to stay with them all night. At midnight Dr. Aborn got out his case of surgical instruments, ostensibly to show them, but when they were opened he seized one of the sharp two-edged knives and started for his wife's room. Suspecting his intentions she fled from the house when he first got out the instruments. While he was hunting for her, A. B. Cronkhite, who was present, went out for assistance, and when Aborn returned to the room only Dr. Boyer remained in the house. Walking up to Boyer, the madman drew the knife across his friend's throat. Boyer then grappled with him, and a death struggle ensued. The knife again descended with vicious force, striking across Boyer's breast and in the back over the shoulders and under the arm. Boyer is a delicate man, but the knowledge that it was a fight for life gave him superhuman strength, and he finally got hold of the knife with both hands. In the struggle for its possession, Aborn turned it about and the sharp edges gouged Boyer's hands until they were nearly cut in two, compelling him to let go. Aborn then stopped for a rest, and Boyes made his escape. His garments were soaked with blood. Aborn held possession of the house for some time, though the street was full of men. He finally walked out in the yard, plunged a knife through his own throat, and drank a quantity of iodine. He lived several hours. Boyer was taken to Williamsport in a dying condition.

The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger* publishes the following remarkable story: "On the plantation of Mr. R. T. Dunlop live two negroes whose house has lately been showered with rocks from the skies. This wonderful phenomenon of rocks falling has been going on in that locality at intervals for more than ten days, and people for miles around gather there to witness it. The rocks vary in size from an egg to a cocoanut. A peculiarity about them is that they have fallen upon several persons without giving any hurt or pain. A number of white men who hooted at the idea have visited the place and are convinced of the truth of the story. A number of gentlemen rode out out on Monday to witness the phenomenon. They were not there long before a sound on the shingles notified them that a rock had fallen. It was picked up and found to be quite hot. It resembled flint and had something on it which resembled soot. A very honest old darkey told a party that he saw a rock rise up from near a peach tree and go straight up in the air."

A South Carolinian claims to have invented a perfect system of car coupling by electricity.

Suggestions that May do Good.

Mr. Stephen G. Worth the regular correspondent of the Raleigh *Register*, says: While among Cumberland people I have not been more pleased than in meeting Mr. L. L. Worrell, a wool-carder. In my years of absence from Fayetteville, my old home, repeated visits have been made from year to year, when it was painfully evident that there was no outward show of a change to a better condition of things. Indeed, the general dilapidated state of the town seemed to grow worse, if possible, for the whole people had arrived at a settled conviction that times could or would not improve, and at least 300 actively disposed men, married and unmarried, whose names can be easily called over, went to other parts and States. Now a change has come and the town is looking up. Improvements may be seen on all sides, new and elegant stores, new and elegant houses, new pavements, new water supply, new bricks, improved mills and a cheerful, hopeful people. What Mr. Worrell has to do with this is plain. He helped himself to an honest independent living, by working savingly and intelligently with brain and hand. He is a very plain man, but of the type who make and sustain whatever is good and worth having. He has two sons who help him and one hired man. On a small but constant stream he has a carding mill, a saw and grist mill, and a cotton gin, a good farm and a fine orchard. He buys nothing or little more provisions than sugar and coffee, and Capt. Arthur Williams says that Mr. Worrell won't borrow money from anybody. To-day he has 17 acres in cotton that will make 17 bales, he makes wheat, and saws lumber on shares only when persons wanting lumber haul the logs to the mill. To-day his lots are littered with straw for next winter's manure-making. He makes $3 to $10 each day he cards wool, and it is delivered at his place, 9 miles west of Fayetteville, in wagons and carts from Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, Robeson, Richmond and Sampson counties. He has traveled and observed within two years all the States between New York and Kansas, and has made himself familiar with what he saw. His wool-carding pays him handsomely, and, when I tried to encourage him to enlarge, he protested, "Getting along well enough, and with as much as we can comfortably do; my farm nets me $800 a year." He is happy and thrifty, and full of zest and push, and is a most worthy citizen of the great United States, in progress and high honorable ambition, to place himself and his children above the hand to mouth existence.

Mr. Worrell stated that the 10,000 pounds of wool which annually goes back immediately from his cards among the farmers, is spun by those people and woven at home into jeans. This quantity, he informs me, makes 20,000 yards worth $15,000, and he further surprised me by saying that this home spinning and weaving was on the increase! A subsequent talk with James D. McNeill happily confirmed these statements, and taking up the subject where Mr. Worrell dropped it, he stated that there was no better investment to be made in his whole knowledge than in wool spinning and weaving in Fayetteville.

I am sure that my friend Mr. Worrell, will not object to this being said, for he gets all he wants and makes as much money as he desires by his own statement.

Mr. McNeill is a young man about 34 years of age and is one of the most enterprising men in the State; alone with his extensive mill, gin; and lumber business he has a wool carding machine, and he states that when cotton begins to come in that nearly every one brings along with the load of cotton one to a dozen bundles of wool. He ginned 900 bales of cotton at his Merchant's Mill property last year. For some time he has acted as a forwarding agent for the farmers and has sent many hundreds of bundles of their wool to Salem, to the Messrs. Fries who send in return to the farmers jeans cloth in the proportion of 1 yard of cloth to each 1 pound of wool. He states that many thousand, perhaps 100,000 pounds of wool would come here if a spinning and weaving mill similar to Fries's was put up here on any one of the hundred of sites which the creeks in and about the town afford. Cotton-ginning being quite the reverse is overdone, but the wool business offers a sure profit. Let earnest men look, take hold and do this. If the skeptical ask why Mr. McNeill does not do this himself, they have only to learn that Mr. McNeill has his hands absolutely full. He has the Merchant's Mills in the heart of town and in it are three burrs, two corn and one flour, a cotton gin and planing machine, and a wool-carding machine, and across the river two steam gins, and five saw and grist mills on the creeks above him. He is an extra man of business, and is successfully making all these things pay, and is making money, too; but he has all the work he can handle. In further reference to the wool crop here, he evidenced the fact that Mr. Chas Haigh, merchant in Fayetteville, advertised last year as agent of a wool-carding machine in Moore or Chatham county, and that he would receive and forward wool; and that in consequence the whole back of his store was full of wool already. Capt. A. B. Williams told me to-day that but one fifth as much corn was shipped to Fayetteville this year as last, and that he bought country corn on the streets to-day at 75 cents; that his house of A. B. Williams & Co. had brought in but 5,000, bushels, and that two years ago that amount was often sold in ten days; that two years ago 1,250 mortgages were recorded against farmers at the court house, and that this year there were but 550, showing that farmers are escaping the clutches of the mortgage system.

Bynum's Cotton Factory on Haw River is to be sold November 3d.

A Strange Scene in Church.

Near the coast of North Carolina, in Columbus county, is a small tract of land called Crusoe's Island. On this island lived a fisherman by the name of Hudson, who had a daughter named Dorcas, and Miss Dorcas played the fiddle with much skill. There was a young man in the neighborhood who envied Miss Dorcas her skill on the violin and claimed to excel her in performing on that delightful instrument. At length they had a public test of skill, and the verdict of the people was in favor of Miss Dorcas. Soon after the defeated contestant carried his turpentine to Wilmington to market and there invested a part of the proceeds in a handsome music box, which cost about $40. His music box was a nine-days' wonder on Crusoe's Island, and for a time laid Miss Dorcas' fiddle in the shade. After a time it became to be known that there were other music boxes to be had, and several small ones of much less value were introduced into the community. One of them fell into the hands of Miss Mary Long, a daughter of a Baptist preacher. Well, another Baptist preacher by the name of Moore had an appointment to preach at the church in that settlement on a certain Saturday.

Brother Long did not wish to take a horse out of the plough to ride to church, so he thought he would walk, and as Miss Mary and her mother had to stay at home to get up a good dinner for the strange preacher and other company that might come in, he went to church alone. To while away the lonesomeness of the way he took Miss Mary's music box, after she had wound it up and shown him how to start it to playing, stop it, &c. Soon after he left his home he thought he would have some music and took the box from his pocket, but failed to start it off. After trying in vain for a time he quit in despair and putting the box back in his pocket forgot all about it. He met his brother Moore at church and presently the services began by the singing of a hymn. After the hymn the preacher said solemnly "Let us pray." As they knelt down to pray the corner of the bench struck the spring of the music box in brother Long's pocket and the pesky thing began to play, and so far from the tune it struck up being a hymn and in harmony with the surroundings, it was a jig, and a very lively one at that. When those strange notes rose upon the air and reached the ears of the two preachers, they were very differently affected. Bro. Long knew in a moment what was the matter, and with a grab at each pocket and a stifled utterance of vexation he strode over the benches and out of the church as fast as he could go. Bro. Moore stopped praying and stood bolt upright for a moment and then exclaimed with a half frightened and half indignant expression of countenance, for he had never seen a music box, "Brethren, the devil's among us—I don't see him, but I hear him, for that's one of his tunes"—*News and Observer.*

HAD HEARD MONEY WAS CHEAP.—A Detroit woman pushed her way through the little crowd of ex-capitalists that was congregated about the ticker and set her shopping-bag down upon the counter with a slam.

"I see by the papers that money is cheap," she began.

"Never so cheap as at present," replied the broker.

"How are you selling tens?" she continued.

"Tens, madame?" said the broker in surprise.

"Yes, ten-dollar bills. Where do you keep them? This doesn't look at all like a bankrupt sale. I expected to find them in little baskets ticketed: 'Anything in this basket $5,' and so on. Have you any remnants—quarters, halves and all that—at a great sacrifice? What is the cause of this fearful reduction, anyhow? Must you close out your entire stock of money within the next thirty days, regardless of cost, to make room for fresh goods? Or is your stock damaged by fire?"

"We have some stocks that are damaged by water that we can let you have at a very low figure," he said.

"Yes. By the way, you didn't tell me what you get for the ten-dollar bills."

"Oh, wine and cigars and theatre tickets," said the broker, absent-mindedly.

"I mean how much do you sell them for?"

"Ten dollars."

"Do you call that cheap?"

"Yes, I do," growled the financier. "I've seen the time when I had to pay fifteen dollars for the use of ten on my personal note at thirty days, and it was dirt cheap, too, considering the security. What did you expect to pay?"

"Oh, not more than five. I'm looking for bargains. Good morning."—*Free Press.*

SLOW TO GRASP A PUN.—"Grant was very fond of Wm. Prescott Smith," says a writer in the Baltimore *American*, "but as he was not a humorist he at times labored to grasp Mr. Smith's witicisms. To illustrate this, I remember being at Long Branch one day in July or August, and called to pay my respects to the General at his cottage. He had arrived from Washington the day before and was seated on his porch smoking his cigar and apparently in deep thought. Seeing this, I hesitated about talking to him, when all at once he arose from his chair and laughed immoderately. His actions surprised me, and I thought something was the matter with him, when suddenly turning on me he said, 'You know Prescott Smith, don't you?' 'Oh, yes,' I replied. 'Well,' said he 'he came over from Washington with me, and somewhere near Annapolis Junction the train ran over a cow and Smith got off a pun on it. I could not understand it at the time, although everybody laughed immoderately at it, and I have just found out what it meant, and it was real good. That man Smith,' added he, 'is a great character.'"—*Washington Critic.*

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

EGYPTIAN LACE FLOUNCINGS

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

12 1-2 Cents a Pair. Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

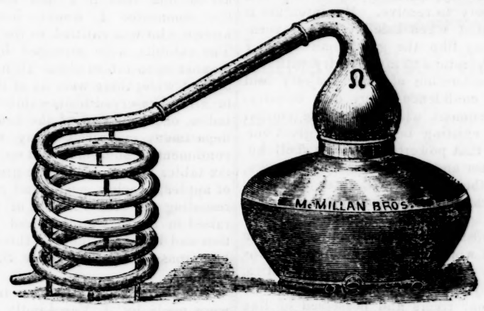
As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS.

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.

Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.

At McMILLAN BROS.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

WOOL, WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment. will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.

June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, June* 22*d*, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE.

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to

Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. F. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Sept. 8th, 1885—184th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La

or LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.,
STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.,
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Aug. 13, 1885. 131-4t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 20, 1885.

NO SPLIT IN THE PARTY.

Under the above caption the Washington *Post*, a journal that has stood by the Administration, has a very sensible article, showing that a split is out of the question. The OBSERVER has seen in its exchanges mutterings of dissatisfaction, and knows that outside the State, that there are some who feel that *they are the party*, and that their hold is so great that they can sway the masses, but it looks upon all this as mere words—bravado. It is true that there is some disappointment. When the Republican party had full sway, every white Republican in the South had his office or his pay, and the office-hunters of the South—whose name is legion—felt that when the Democratic party held the reins, that they, too, would feed out of the public crib; but all can not be provided for, and consequently they grumble, not at their own folly, but at the Administration for not hastily providing for them; besides, our Republican friends are not slow to put a flea in their ear, and laugh at the condition of affairs. The *Post* says:

"They refer to the outspoken opposition of some prominent men, such as Senator Eustis, and predict that they will cause the Administration great difficulty before the winter is over.

If our Republican friends would stop to think for a moment they would not be quite so free in their predictions as to a disruption of the Democratic party. No doubt they would like these predictions to be verified, and it is because the wish is father to the thought that they magnify the importance of those in the party who have taken occasion to criticise the actions of President Cleveland. But they must remember that public sentiment has changed since Andrew Jackson announced the principle that "to the victims belong the spoils," and the Democratic party has kept pace with the advanced condition of public opinion. In the platform adopted by the National Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland there was a civil service plank, and in his letter of acceptance the President recognized the doctrine enunciated in that platform. The campaign was fought upon that idea, and an observance of the provisions of the Civil Service law was pledged, as well as a purification of the service itself. It was the high ground that was taken in this respect that attracted to Mr. Cleveland's support many Republicans who had become disgusted with the insincerity and corruption of their own party. Mr. Cleveland took occasion to reiterate his pledges in regard to the Civil Service law after his election and again in his inaugural address, and his action during the time he has been in office has been in perfect consonance with the promises he had made.

We can say to our Republican friends that there will be no disruption of the Democratic party. President Cleveland has the support of the rank and file of his party, and he will retain that support. His action during the five months of his administration has been consistent and conscientious and what he believed to be for the good, not of any particular faction, but of the whole country. Those who have assumed the roll of criticising his policy have, in every instance, been moved thereto by personal motives. Their advice has not been heeded, their man has not been appointed, and they are in revolt. They are few in number, but loud in utterance, seeking to make up in sound and fury what they lack in numerical weight and solid substance. There are principles upon which the Democratic party stands stronger than the spoils of office or the caprices of so-called leaders, else it would have gone to pieces long ago.

There will be no split in the party."

A JUST REBUKE.

The correspondence published to-day between a gentleman who had indiscreetly signed a petition asking the appointment of a certain party to a Judgeship, and then complaining of the appointment as an unfit one, and the President's scathing reply, shows plainly upon whom the mistakes and blunders of the Administration may be placed. The appointment of Morgan, of South Carolina, was due to his brother-in-law, Mr. Dawson, and the appointment of Noyes, of Ohio, was due to Mr. Hoadley. These are instances which demonstrate the fact that incompetent and unfit parties are often appointed by the recommendation of men, who thoughtlessly sign petitions for those who they would not employ. The scorching rebuke of the President to this complainer, will fit more than the party addressed. Petitions are easily gotten up, few men when approached have the moral courage to refuse, although they may know that the party for whose character they vouch, does not meet the measure, too little thought is given to this matter, and a petition for anything or anybody can always receive an abundance of signatures, thus showing that men as a general thing place too little value on the influence they exert. Straight forward, honest dealing in matters of such import should take the place of this (unintentional) deceitful practice—it is hypocritical, deceiving the petitioner and petitioned. Why not be as careful in the endorsement of an individual as in the endorsement of other matters. If we considered the harm done, even to our own self respect, we would be more careful.

Nearly all the mistakes of the present Administration have been due to the reckless recommendation of unworthy or objectionable men. The party has suffered by its own supporters, and it is not surprising that the President has become indignant, and shows his disgust of any one who in so grave a matter should deceive him. We hope this just and manly rebuke will go home to every one who has been guilty of the act.

CIVIL WAR AT KHARTOUM.—*London, August* 16.—A dispatch from Cairo says that information has been received there that a civil war has broken out at Khartoum; that the Treasury has been sacked, and that the Mahdi's successor and other officials have been killed.

A dispatch from Saukin states that Osman Digna has forsaken his followers and fled to Kordofan. The result is that many sheikhs are going into Saukin and offering submission to the British commander.

Mr. James T. Murphy, of Clinton, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Bereau of Statistics at Washington—salary $1200.

Memorial Address of Mr. P. C. Cameron.

We are indebted to the author, Paul C. Cameron, Esq., for a copy of his admirable address delivered at Chapel Hill, at the dedication of Memorial Hall, on the 3d of June last, and we thank him for the pleasure and profit it has afforded us; it is a historical contribution that should be preserved. We regret that its length prevents our publishing it. Mr. Cameron's attachment to the University has been unflagging. We recollect well with what deference the lamented Gov. Swain yielded to his opinion, and he was a man who yielded to none but the wise and prudent. The Raleigh *Register* in commenting upon the address, and Mr. Cameron's love for the University, says:

Born a friend to it, he will never cease to be a friend to it so long as life shall last. The very trees and the buildings have each an individuality to him and are objects of direct special attachment. Who then was so well fitted for the place of orator on the occasion that promises so brightly to mark a new departure in the career of the University and its advent to a period of greater prosperity and greater usefulness!

The Commencement that witnessed the completion and dedication of Memorial Hall, and the initial steps under the act of Assembly that added so largely to the teaching force of the University, will ever be a memorable one, and that on that occasion Mr. Cameron should be the great central figure was inevitable. That he acted well his part needs not to be said, for both culture and native capacity were his. As a public speaker in his younger days he was strong, vigorous and effective, whether in the exciting political arena of the calmer councils of his brother agriculturists, or in the legislative halls of his State, and one who listens to him today will miss but little of the fire and none of the force of his younger days. Such a man as Paul Cameron would be an honor to any country—a scrupulously honest man, a courteous gentleman, a most useful citizen.

But no picture of the man would be complete that fails to present the wide scope of his intelligent personal knowledge concerning prominent men and affairs since his boyhood. This, and his happy conversational faculty, have made him for years one of the most interesting of men. And he loves North Carolina, her history and her people, her interests and her institutions. Long may he live in the land!

Minister Jarvis.

Yesterday a gentleman of this city received a copy of the paper *O Paiz* published at Rio de Janeiro, of date July 15. It is in Portuguese, and contains quite an amount of news, being creditable in every way to that progressive empire, which is in many things very much like our United States. Minister T. J. Jarvis's arrival at Rio has been heretofore chronicled. At 7 o'clock on the evening of July 11 an audience was granted by his majesty to Mr. Thomas A. Osborn, Mr. Jarvis's predecessor, and to Senhor Don Vincente, Quesada, the retiring minister from the Argentine Republic. At 7:30 an audience was given Senhor Don Henrique B. Morena, the new Argentine Minister.

On July 11, at 8 p. m., his majesty the Emperor received in public audience Mr. Thomas J. Jarvis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, who on delivering his credentials, made the following speech:

"SIR—The President of the United States of America having chosen me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to your majesty's government, I have the honor of presenting your majesty with the letter of his Excellency, which I respectfully ask your majesty to receive. My intention is to act so that when I deliver my revocatory, I may like the gentleman whom I succeeded, return to my country with the high consideration of your majesty and with the confidence of my own country. My government wishes that the cordial relations existing between this great empire and that powerful republic shall become closer and stronger with the years, and that their people will enter into more intimate relations of commerce. Both are parts and portions of the same great continent, and their people are citizens of the same new world of extraordinary aggrandizement and of unlimited possibilities. They are joined by the same land, traversed by great rivers and possessed of fine harbors and their shores are washed by the waters of the same great ocean. The God of Nations, the Creator of all things, connected these two great countries by land and by water and I believe the mission of man—his creature—will be to unite them by the friendly hands of mutual interest and confidence. Studying the history of this great empire, with its various and inexhaustable resources, the people of the United States have been struck by its rapid developement under your majesty's wise government. They remember with pleasure your majesty's visit to their country and with all their heart they join their President and myself in wishing your majesty a long life of happiness, and to your country peace and prosperity unbounded."

To this his majesty answered: "I thank my great and good friend the President of the United States for this proof of his esteem. I hope, Mr. Minister, that your mission will contribute to cement the good relations existing between our countries."—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Maxwell, the man who killed Preller in the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, last April, was returned yesterday to the scene of his crime. A new theory has been formulated now. It is to the effect that Maxwell, being a sort of physican, was in the habit of giving his companion hypodermic injections of morphine to allay pain. He gave him an overdose by accident, and becoming alarmed he ran away. He seems to have taken the precaution, though, to rob his friend very effectively before bidding him adieu.—*N. Y. World.*

A natural gas well has been discovered in the coal fields near Birmingham, Ala.

Wharton J. Green.

WHAT HE IS DOING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—I saw Hon. Wharton J. Green, member of Congress from the 3d district, this morning, and had a long conversation with him about the administration, the course of politics and the results of his own work here in the Postoffice Department.

Col. Green is impressed with the ability, resolution and singleness of purpose of the President. He thinks that very nearly all the offices will be filled by Democrats within the first nine months of the administration—certainly before the end of the first year. It seemed to him that the earnest desire of Mr. Cleveland to give the public service a higher tone by putting in office only honest and capable men, should have had from some public men who recommend persons for position, a better recognition. As the President said, he had been outrageously treated in some instances. It was Col. Green's opinion that within two years the Cleveland administration would make large gains in popular respect and esteem. The President himself was a solid man, not at all showy, but certainly able. He had convictions and was not afraid to put them into action. He rated the ability and public character of Mr. Cleveland much higher than he had done at the time when he was first suggested for the Presidency. Indeed, he might say that he thought Mr. Cleveland was likely to make one of our very ablest chief executives.

Col. Green has wound up his business here for the present. Out of twenty-three fourth-class postoffices he has had all filled except Swansboro and the still smaller, and those would have been supplied with Democratic postmasters if there had been entire accord among the people as to the man to be recommended. Col. Green does not care to say more with regard to the remaining Presidential offices in his district—Goldsboro and Fayetteville—than that they will be filled on the return of the President. About one hundred and twenty persons have applied for the position of railway postal agent, and not more than three, possibly not more than two can be gratified. It is almost incredible how the people rush for this onerous and vexatious employment. As a possible deterrent, I will state that one or two who have received such an appointment in North Carolina have tried it for a few days or weeks only to throw it up in disgust. One young man afterward accepted a private engagement which paid less money.

Hon. Wharton J. Green and First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, of Illinois, will start in a day or two for the Virginia Springs and a brief vacation. They are good friends, and both are companionable men.

Col. Green succeeded in getting the department to establish several new postoffices and postal routes in the 3d district, but as he didn't have with him a memorandum of all the particulars, I will reserve this information.—*Correspondent of the Charlotte Observer.*

[For the Observer.]

State Fruit Fair.

MR. EDITOR:—The Fourth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Fruit Grower's Association was held at Greensboro on the 12th and 13th ult. It was pronounced by those who attended the previous Fairs of the Society to be the best yet held by it.

The Fair proved a gratifying success, not only in the exhibition, but also financially. It was held in a tobacco warehouse, conveniently located near the centre of the city. The dimensions of the buildings were estimated to be 160 feet long by 80 feet wide, and afforded ample room for the large crowd of people present, and also for the large and handsome display of fruit which met the eye in every direction. It was: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, on one side, and it was apples, pears, peaches, and grapes on the other side, all so fine that if I had been one of the committee I would hardly have known who was entitled to the premiums. The exhibits were arranged in a tasteful manner upon tables about 18 feet long by 3½ feet wide; there were 31 of these tables in all. Preserved fruits exhibited by the ladies, occupied two of the tables. This department embraced many varieties of condiments, handsomely put up. Twenty-six tables were used for the grand display of apples, peaches, pears, and grapes, representing the best varieties of these fruits raised in North Carolina, and for perfection and beauty, I do not think they can be surpassed by any other State in the Union.

The largest contributions to the Fair were made by J. Van Lindly and G. L. Anthony, of Guilford county; they covered nine tables with fine fruit.

Mr. Lindly had a novelty, it being two dwarf peach trees about one foot high, full of peaches.

Another novelty was two large lemons, natives of North Carolina, raised by Mrs. R. E. Davis, of Lenoir county.

Mr. M. T. Hughes, of Greensboro, exhibited his museum of stuffed birds and animals; among the former could be seen the American Eagle, with wings extended; the pea-fowl, the turkey, and other smaller birds; besides, the fox and many other smaller animals—all looking as natural as life.

Mr. Hughes also exhibited a variety of evaporated fruit, arranged in a fancy glass frame.

Some very large watermelons, canteloupes, and tomatoes were all that I saw in the Vegetable Department.

Rare and beautiful Plants and Shrubs represented the Floral Department of the exhibition, handsomely arranged on steps, extending from the floor to the ceiling, and occupying one entire end of the hall. Prominent among them stood an Oleander in full bloom, about 10 feet high.

The annual meeting of the Association was held the evening of the first day of the Fair, at which it was decided to hold its next Annual Fair at Fayetteville. The Cumberland Fair Grounds will be used, and the people of this section will then have an opportunity of coming to the front with their fine fruits, vegetables and flowers.

At this meeting the name of the association was changed, the name adopted is the "North Carolina State Horticultural Society." Horticulture is intended to represent the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers. There were many distinguished agriculturists and horticulturists present at the meeting; among them I may mention the names of Col. Lineback, of Forsyth, Dr. Benbow and J. Van Lindley, of Guilford, Messrs. Wilson, Broughton and Nichols, of Wake, Dr. Arrington and Caldwell, of Wayne, Perry, of Chatham, Capt. Paddison, of Pender, G. W. Lawrence and A. McBuie, of Cumberland, and others whose names I did not learn.

The ladies of Greensboro deserve credit for the tasteful and handsome decorations of the exhibition hall, the speaker's stand, built in the shape of an octagon, occupying the centre of the hall, was richly furnished; one of its ornaments was a most lovely boquet; from this grand stand the Hon. J. W. Reid delivered an eloquent and appropriate speech, which was highly spoken of by all who heard it.

M. P. J.

[For the Observer.]

Basket Pic-Nic.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,
August 14th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—We took an early start and nothing unusual occurred to mar the pleasure of our trip, except an occasional "yawn" that betokened early rising. There was much mirth-making, and laugh-provoking melodies indulged in, which was dramatized by gestures, and such contortions of the facial organs, as would really amuse an audience, and particularly an old person like myself. There was one among us—an ex Sheriff by name—whose comic songs and speeches kept the whole crowd in an uproar of laughter. We thought a tragedy had been enacted in our midst when this self-same man jumped up, and throwing his hands or arms wildly, as if in the attempt of grasping something, and with the most unearthly yells, repeated something like the following:

I am just as happy as any a man can be,
As happy as the little bird that sings in the tree;
I am happy in the morning, when on my journey starts
Towards chicken, beef, mutton and sweet potato tarts.

This brought forth poetry from others, which would be impossible for me to repeat. The morning was very pleasant, and all nature was in repose, except now and then an occasional shake or crow of an old rooster that was aroused from his slumbers, thinking perhaps that an army was passing by. Finally our destination was reached, and from the immense number of people—about 500 present—and such a profusion of baskets, the wishes of our crowd was about to be realized, especially when they had fasted for two days before. A grand reception was given us and all invited guests, such as these people know how to give, and after a word, and shaking of hands, the next in order was the speech from our townsman, Thomas H. Sutton. I will not even attempt a synopsis, for fear I will do him an injustice, but it was one of his best efforts, and the people were more than agreeably surprised, and he will be remembered in the near future for his and the people's good. And finally the long hoped for announcement was made that dinner was ready, then the spirit of rivalry commenced between this same ex-Sheriff and our popular young merchant, Nathan, as to who would eat the most, or be the most popular. I will not decide. Here is a list of one, and the other was in such a hurry I could not keep up without a great loss to myself: 3 chickens, 1 turkey, a roast pig, 12 biscuits, mutton, beef, bread, potatoes, cakes and pies. This is a partial list, and a poor way of expressing it, for it caused his friends uneasiness and surprise. One boasted next morning that he had gained several pounds in weight, and their lives were prolonged several years. Everybody enjoyed themselves, and the thanks of the whole community are due principally to the ladies for their kindness and attention, and hope we may live long enough to enjoy several such reunions, under the auspices of our brethren of the Cape Fear Lodge, No. 394, A. F. and A. M.

BUCK.

Letter from Harnett.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The weather is very dry; crops are failing considerable. Harnett Superior Court held until Saturday night. There was no jury cases reached on the civil docket; all the criminal cases were tried but two. Three were sent to the penitentiary, and two others imprisoned twelve months in the county jail. The lawyers petitioned for a special term to be held some time during this Fall. Judge Clark recommended it.

SCHOOLS.

These seems to be more interest in education this year than usual. Professor H. T. Spears has opened Lillington Academy with upwards of fifty scholars Prof. C. D. Stewart has opened Stewart's Academy in the eastern part of the county with about one hundred scholars, and several other schools have commenced very favorably.

FARMER'S DINNER.

Col. John A. Cameron will deliver the address; there may be other speakers; the executive committee have appointed additional on the committee of arrangements: W. McKay, James Byrd, E. J. Pipkin, D. S. Williams, A. J. Williams, E. J. Stephens, Gilliam Parker, J. W. McNeill, L. W. Byrd, H. H. Harman, D. J. Parker and G. E. Byrd, and forty ladies and gentlemen on the basket committee. From the interest taken in the dinner on the 27th August, we may expect a large attendance.

S.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The crops in Gray's Creek Township are looking fine; both corn and cotton are better than it has been in several years. I examined a piece of corn containing eight acres on the low lands of the Cape Fear river, and from best estimates I could make, it will yield about 55 bushels per acre without the aid of fertilizers. Who can beat that?

A Postoffice has recently been established in this county near Kirk Mills, called "Alderman," with John D. Johnson, postmaster. This office will be supplied by buggy mail now running from Fayetteville to Edonia twice a week, and will give relief to persons who are dependent on the river mail during the low water.

ROCKFISH.

General Items.

Keiley should be provided for.

Carlisle will be elected speaker.

Cholera is reported in Bristol, England.

The Queen prorogued Parliament on the 14th.

The Government will complete the Roach cruisers.

The steamship *Etruria* is called the *Maud S.* of the Atlantic.

The Paris Academy of Medicine has virtually stamped Dr. Ferran as a fraud.

The New York Democratic State Committee met in Saratoga on the 18th inst.

A new national Bank has been organized at Norfolk, with a capital of $400,000.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage will be the prohibition candidate for Governor in New York.

It is said that up to the present, there have been 50,000 deaths from cholera in Spain.

Pierre Lorrillard's new dog kennels will cost $60,000. Case of more dogs than brains.

Undertaker Merritt, it is reported, thinks his bill for the Grant funeral will reach $30,000.

The loss by fire in the United States and Canada during July is estimated at 6,000,000.

A strange insect has attacked the cotton bolls in Georgia; some fields are damaged 50 per cent.

The Mahdi left four mothers in-law. How under the heaven he lived as long as he did is a mystery.

It is said that Mr. Dorsheimer is to be the editor in chief of the Administration organ in New York.

The Southern Exposition opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 15th inst., and will continue until October 24th.

The Georgia State Agricultural Society resolved to be represented at the American Exposition in London in 1886.

There is no clamor for Consul Mason's office at Marseille's. In this place cholera is offensive; not Mason's politics.

The salary of a lady-in-waiting of Queen Victoria is said to be never less than $50 per week. Oftener it reaches $75.

LONDON, August 13.—Reports are continually being received here of the great massing of Afghan troops at Herat.

Quiet and dignified mourners—Hayes and Arthur, who rode in the same carriage at General Grant's funeral, and did not speak.

Mr. Eustis's threatened defection is not viewed with serious alarm in Louisiana, where he lives. It is only a splinter, not a split.

Indiana has a Ku Klux organization called the "Knights of the Hickory Switch." It has made war on young and old women.

Assistant Postmaster Stevenson has charge of the Postoffice Department in the absence of Mr. Vilas. He has been doing good work.

The "little log cabin" at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in which General Grant was born was sold to a New York syndicate last week for $7,000, and is to be removed to New York.

Rev. W. R. Coovert, of Pittsburg, Pa., lays claim to Harlem Common, in New York, including that part of Riverside Park, in which General Grant is buried. The property claimed is valued at $660,000,000.

C. P. Judd, who was appointed by Secretary Lamar on May 16 last to be special agent of the Bureau of Labor for Navada, turns out to have been charged with horse stealing. Senators Teller and Bowen endorsed him.

A Republican politician from North Carolina, on a visit to Washington, remarked that so long as the negro vote was solid Republican, so long would North Carolina be Democratic. But Democratic office-seekers are now so pandering to the negro vote that it will be uncertain how the vote of the State goes hereafter.

The soldiers' monument at Atlanta is to have statues of Grant, Lee, Johnston, and Sherman, around the base of the column. Near the top will be two soldiers, the blue and the gray, clasping hands, and above the globe that crowns the summitt will be the Goddess of Liberty. The structure will be 180 feet in height and will cost $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—According to a telegram from San Francisco, Henry Maxwell, the alleged murderer of C. Arthur Preller, now says that in due time he will produce Preller alive and well, and show where he got the body found in the trunk. Maxwell asserts that the body in the trunk was bought by himself and Preller, and left in the hotel for the purpose of procuring the insurance money on Preller's life.

Ex-Governor Franklin D. Moses, of South Carolina, who was recently released from custody in Middlesex county, Mass., where he was serving out a term of imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretenses, was on Tuesday taken into the Superior Criminal Court at Boston on a default warrant for obtaining money from Samuel C. Cobb, Fred L. Ames and others, of that city, by false pretenses in representing that he was a Colonel Simms, of Charleston.

We were correct in supposing that there was an error in our telegraphic report concerning the appropriation recommended by Capt. Bixby for the improvement of the lower Cape Fear. Instead of $38,000, the amount recommended is $380,000. We will also correct several other errors, to which our attention has been called by Mr. J. C. Loder, of the engineer office. The amount for Beaufort barbor should be $48,000, whole amount; for the upper Cape Fear $200,000; width of existing river channels below Wilmington to be 270 feet, and instead of "outer side of Zeke's Island" read *South* side, &c.—*Wilmington Star.*

State Items.

Raleigh has begun work on paving her streets.

The Wilmington *Review* says that there are about 1000 guests at Smithville.

The total revenue receipts in the 5th District, for July, amounted to $76,941.47.

Lt. H. R. Lemly, U. S. N., of Salem, was one of Gen. Hancock's aides at the Grant funeral.

Charles Kerr, in rescuing Amos Garland from a gas poisoned well near Charlotte, lost his own life, but saved his friend.

Senator Vance is about to build a fine residence on his Black Mountain plantation.

Alfred H. Temple, of Raleigh, has been appointed special Deputy Collector by Col. Yarborough.

The North Carolina Baptist State Convention will meet at Reidsville November 11th.

Col. John A. Sloan says his history of North Carolina on the war between the States will appear in October.

The Insurance Companies have cancelled their policies in Greensboro on account of a lack of water.

The Chatham *Record* says that the jury of inquest in the Finch murder case have not yet rendered a verdict. 'Slow and sure.'

The Charlotte *Democrat* says, Judge Meares, our Criminal Court manager, meets our idea exactly of what a Judge should be, and how he should act.

Yesterday Dr. Grissom stated to a reporter that there are now 250 patients in the insane asylum here.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

The Chatham *Record* says eggs are now selling in this market at a lower price than we have known since the war, only eight cent a dozen.

Arrangements have been made for an exhibition of the woods and minerals of Western North Carolina at approaching fair at Asheville.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The citizens of Raleigh have appointed committees to solicit subscriptions for a monument to Capt. R. A. Shotwell. We hope they may receive a generous response.

The Revenue collections for this branch of the Internal revenue service amounted to the large sum of $10,897.98 last week.—*Piedmont Press.*

Rev. Mr. McKinnon, the new President of Davidson College, will remove there early next month, to be ready for the opening of the college, September 10th.

Dr. Clarke Whittier, who recently purchased 60,000 acres of land in Swain county, is a brother of the poet, John G. Whittier.

In Hendersonville the people are greatly alarmed at the presence of mad dogs. All the dogs are now required to be muzzled or suffer death.

The committee of arrangements of the "North Carolina Teachers' Assembly" has visited all the leading places of the west and have finally selected Black Mountain as the place of meeting.

The men in Moore county who after a quarrel confessed that they had killed a negro boy in 1866, have now begun to tell other terrible stories of their misdeeds. They say they burned barns and beat people, robbed, &c.—*News and Observer.*

A committee have been appointed to raise a gospel tent in Durham to seat 2,000 people. Rev. C. Durham, in union with all the ministers in town, will open services under this tent Sept. 7th, in behalf of the cause of temperance.

A very malignant form of diphtheria has become epidemic among the children a few miles south and southwest of Newton. It is the form known to physicians as the nasal diphtheria and is difficult to treat—*Newton Enterprise.*

In the Gunter case the meshes seem to be coiling about the guilty parties, and we have great reason to believe that they will be found out. Two parties are in jail, neither of which is the one who has borne the odium of suspicion for so long a time.—*Home.*

The Mt. Airy *News* says: The progress of the grading of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad in the vicinity of this place is very rapid. At an early day the road will be here. Mt. Airy is now known as the "White City of the Mountains."

In this city, on the 12th inst., after a long confinement, Henry B. Williams, Esq., aged 74 years. He has been a prominent citizen of Charlotte for the past fifty years. Mr. Williams was, for several years, President of the Bank of Charlotte, and for a long time one of the most prominent merchants of the city.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The man Julius Lock, who shot and killed two men and wounded two others in Moore county recently, is in jail at Carthage. It is said that a few days ago he nearly escaped from jail. He put on the clothes of a woman who came to see him, and his disguise was detected only at the last moment, as he was almost out of the jail. He is a dangerous character.

The *Western Sentinel* says it is a current report here that the Richmond & Danville Railroad are endeavoring to buy or lease the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad to Mt. Airy, and also, that a northern company are equally as anxious to obtain the road. This shows very plainly that such an investment bids fair to be profitable, as railroad men generally have good foresight and seldom invest without a certainty of a sure return.

STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the recent meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Society held in Greensboro the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year; President, H. B. Horne, Fayetteville; first vice president, A. W. Rowland, of Wilson; second vice president, F. W. Hancock, of Newbern; third vice president, John Tull, of Morganton; secretary, J. C. Munds, of Statesville; local secretary, B. E. Sedberry, of Fayetteville; treasurer, A. S. Lee, of Raleigh. The association adjourned to meet at Fayetteville the second day of August, 1886.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

[For the Observer.]

DIAL, Aug. 11, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that it would not be amiss that a farmer should let his brother farmers know the condition of affairs, as misery loves company—or that those who complain may know that they are not as bad off as some others. I write to tell the state of the crops in 71st Township—it is distressing. Early in July the prospect was flattering, especially the cotton crop; to-day it looks as if it were dead, the leaves are fast falling off. Up to the 25th of July we had timely rains, but the late continued drought and hot weather, have caused a wonderful change; and our labor is lost; and our farmers are disheartened and distressed. Farmers will not make enough to pay their debts, which to an honest man is harder than receiving nothing for his labor. The present practice of employing labor, and making debts to supply them, will have to be abandoned and some other plan devised, or else we all will soon be birelings. I would like to hear from other portions of the county, to see if there is any as bad off as 71st.

TOWNSHIP FARMER.

A SERIOUS ALARM.—A serious alarm was created here this morning by the report that Bishop Wilson of Baltimore of the M. E. Church South, and who is spending the summer at the residence of Dr. Pease, a short distance South of Asheville, had taken a dose of deadly aconite, and that his life was greatly imperiled. Physicians were hastily summoned, and public anxiety for the result was extreme. Examination into the circumstances however soon reassured the friends of the reverend gentleman. It appears that he was in the habit of taking as a tonic in the morning a teaspoonful of wine. Mrs. Wilson, an invalid to some extent, was also using an extract of aconite. By some mistake the bottles were interchanged, and the Bishop took a teaspoonful of the aconite. It was fortunately only the leaf extract, and comparatively innocuous. Such remedies as were needed were applied, and in a little while all anxiety was appeased; and the Bishop is now as well as usual.—*Asheville Citizen.*

BRILLIANT CROP PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.—Only once in the last ten years, and that in 1880, have the August reports as to the condition of the cotton crop been better than at present. The acreage in that year was less than the acreage of this year by over 2,000,000 acres, possibly 2,500,000 acres. While the present condition of the cotton crop has, as already said, been surpassed once only in the last ten years, we doubt if there was ever before a season in which the average condition of the cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, sugar and fruit crops was as high as at present. It is, indeed, a marvellous tale of wonderful crops that comes up from the whole South. From one end of the South to the other there are songs of praise for the magnificent crops now almost absolutely assured. We do not remember to have ever seen the Southern press and the Southern people so jubilant—a milder word will hardly express it—over the improved outlook of their whole section and every business interest than at present. Not only will the cotton crop in all probability greatly exceed the largest crop ever before produced, but the corn crop will also be the biggest ever raised, and will probably be very nearly equal to the entire consumptive wants of the South in that direction; while tobacco also follows in the same good line of the biggest crop on record, with fruits doing the same, and sugar and rice not falling far behind.—*Manufacturer's Record.*

MADRID, August 18.—In the whole of Spain, yesterday, there were 4,820 new cases of cholera, and 1,718 deaths.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 59th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTABLISHED and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.

This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

June 25. 124-2mpd

SEDBERRY

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS USUAL Large supply of Buist celebrated

Turnip Seeds,

seventeen kinds to select from.

July 2, 1885. 125-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metallic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night or day.*

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 12, 1885. 109-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 20, 1885

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. MACRAE—Attention!
G. A. THOMSON—Woe is Me!
MISSES ELLISON—School Notice!
THIS OFFICE—Milch Cow for Sale!
MISS M. E. RISHTON—School Notice!

ABOUT TOWN.

DIED.—Mr. John Geddie, an aged and highly respected resident of this county, died last Friday, 14th inst., at his residence on the East side of the river.

DIED AT MORGANTON.—We are pained to hear that Annie, infant daughter of Capt. N. W. Ray, died on yesterday, at Morganton. We tender our sympathies to the bereaved parents, whose home is again made desolate by this sad event.

A BLACK BRUIN FROM THE BLACK.—The Asheville *Citizen* says: "Our old friend 'Big Tom Wilson, the bear hunter of the Black Mountain' created an excitement on our streets yesterday by his appearance with a young bear, caught in the wild jungles of the Black Mountains, and brought here to be shipped to Mr. Williams of Fayetteville. He also had some beautiful bear and lawn skins to be shipped also."

DEATH OF MIRABEAU UTLEY.—The sad news was received by telegraph on Monday evening last, of the death of our former townsman, Mirabeau Utley, who died of typhoid fever, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Robertson, near Marion, C. H., S. C. The remains arrived here yesterday morning, and were buried from the Presbyterian church at 5 o'clock. Mr. Utley was about 40 years of age.

F. I. L. I. ANNIVERSARY.—The 92nd Anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Company will be celebrated on Monday next, the 24th. The annual election of officers will take place in the morning at their Armory. The Company will then march to the shooting grounds, to contend for the prize. At night there will be a military ball and supper.

We are requested to state that the invitation of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry to the Veteran Corps to participate in their anniversary celebration on Monday next, includes the entertainment at Williams Hall at night. It is hoped and expected that they will all be present with their wives.

A HORSE WITH HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Ransom Burns informs us that on Friday (the day of the public execution) that Mr. McNeill, from Lillington, brought a horse to his stables, which acted so peculiarly, biting at everything that came in his way, that he then pronounced it hydrophebia. On Saturday, by force, he was hitched to the buggy and the party drove off. He has since learned that the horse became so ferocious and unmanageable that they were compelled to tie him and take him out; he grew worse and worse, and died a violent death, not far from town. The parties cannot account for the attack, but say he exhibited every symptom of hydrophobia.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE VETERAN CORP.—The beautiful offering of our old friend and comrade, Mr. R. E. Heide, of Wilmington, though absent from his command, shows that he has not forgotten the many pleasant times that the recurring anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Co. brings about. He has sent as a token of his friendship for the old soldiers, who with him, have seen service, a chaste and lasting testimonial, in the shape of a beautiful tilting Pitcher and Goblet, to be given to the best marksman of the Veteran Corp on the 24th of August, the 92d anniversary of this ancient company. The Pitcher has this inscription:

1793. F. I. L. I. 1885.
Presented by R. E. Heide
Best shot in Veteran Corp,
August 231.

We have no doubt the successful marksman will duly appreciate the gift and keep it *well filled* with something good for the inner man; and when a weary soldier comes along will be reminded of the motto of the company—"He that hath no stomach to this fight, let him depart."

LABORER'S STRIKE.—We had supposed that if there were a happy, contented set, it was the colored hod carriers who were working on Mr. Thornton's new building. They marched all day long to some joyful camp meeting or improvised song, in whose chorus all joined. They appeared contented, and were, until some busy-body, not of their number, suggested that 75 cents per day was too little, and that by combining they could get $1.00 per day; so when they returned from dinner last Thursday, the whole crowd, 18 or 20 in number, demanded higher wages, and we had for a little while quite a scene. They attempted by jeers and threats to make the other workmen join with them, but they failed, not only in this, but in securing higher wages. All were turned off, and their places were easily supplied with workmen equally as good and capable. We hope the decided manner in which it was met, and its result may have a good effect, and prove that down South this thing won't work—laborers are plentiful.

Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh sent us a cotton boll on the 14th; it is not merely cracked, but fully open. We think we may look for our first bale of cotton in about 10 days—say the 25th.

PERSONAL.—Duncan O'Hanlon, Esq., is visiting his relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Haigh left for Glen Alpine, on Tuesday.

Mr. R. L. Daingerfield, Cashier of the Bank of Henderson, arrived here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones spent part of last week at Tokay. Mrs. Jones will remain during the Summer.

Mr. J. S. Dye, who represents Hill Bro's of Baltimore, is spending a few weeks here with his family.

Mr. W. B. McMillan, the indefatigable and popular clerk of Messrs. Rose & Leak, who has been recreating in the mountains of North Carolina, has returned. Mr. McMillan looks as if he had enjoyed himself.

Rev. John M Rose, of Goldsboro, preached in the Presbyterian church on last Sunday morning to a large congregation, and in the afternoon at Campbelton Mission School. Rev. Dr. Hill officiating at McPherson church.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.—At a meeting of the citizens held at The Town Hall on Tuesday, the following financial report was submitted by the committee appointed by the Trustee's of Fayetteville Graded School:

Your Committee respectfully report, that we, together with the Treasurer, have used extraordinary efforts to collect arrears, and have succeeded in collecting about $400, which has been paid to the Treasurer. Our financial condition is as follows:

We owe Teachers	$830.
Bank	300.
McMillan Bros.,	125.
	$1255.
We have on hand notes—promises to pay,	$722.
Of which there are doubtfulful, bad, desperate, dead,	$338.
Leaving available	$384.
Cash on hand	$16.
	$400.
Deficit to be made up,	$850.

We failed to use the extreme measures which our instructions authorized, for the reason that the sum collected in this way would have been too small to make any appreciable difference in results.

Your Committee is pained to report universal apathy and indifference as to our financial condition, which we know not how to overcome. Our people seem not only to be ready to see, but rather to enjoy the sight of the Trustees becoming unwilling paymasters for the education of their children.

We ask to be discharged from further duty, and respectfully recommend the appointment of another committee, charged with the duty of selling our books, benches, and other school property, upon most advantageous terms, and raising in any way which they can devise whatever may be still due.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
for Committee.

RED SPRINGS.—The Soldier's Reunion at Red Springs on Saturday was a pleasant day. Trains from Bennettsville brought crowds from that thriving town, and many from the counties of Richmond and Robeson, and the train from Fayetteville, which reached the Springs about half past twelve o'clock, was filled with a gay party; so when it arrived the vast plaza from the depot to the hotels was a mass of human beings: the grove was filled with carriages, buggies and wagons; there were hundreds of them, belonging to the families of the neighboring farmers, who with their wives and little ones had come to taste of the pleasant waters and enjoy a day of real pleasure. The assemblage was variously estimated, some said 5,000, but our estimate was rather less, but a more orderly, respectable set of people rarely meet together; it was a gathering of the Scottish clans, the hardy yeomanry of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland, who with their gay daughters and sons met there to enjoy the day with their neighbors and friends, and the people of Fayetteville, and Bennettsville, to have a good time. Fayetteville was well represented by her young ladies and gentlemen and a good many of her elderly citizens, and all enjoyed it. The day was spent in various ways. In the grove a large platform had been erected for the speakers (who missed a good day, if they did disappointed us). The Harpers from Wilmington were there, and to their delightful music the young folks, who "never mind the weather so the wind don't blow," "forwarded and backed" on the large stand; others danced to the music of the piano in Mrs. Taylor's parlor, couples were everywhere, many promenading from and to the spring; some quietly escorted in some cozy, shady nook, others took buggy rides, all, as the case might be, or as best suited the progress of affairs, seemed to find exactly the thing suited to the occasion. The springs are so well known that an attempt to describe them, or even an analysis of the waters or their effect upon the system would be futile; suffice it to say that the supply was inexhaustible, as Saturday proved. Mrs. Taylor, the hotel hostess of the springs, Mrs. Buie and Mrs. Banks and Shaw were kept busy supplying the hungry crowd, while all over the grounds the families of the surrounding country had spread out a bountiful supply, and their hospitality was unbounded. In the evening the Base Ballers, out in the hot, broiling sun, commenced their game, Fayetteville against Laurinburgh. Only seven innings were played, which resulted in a victory for Fayetteville—score 25 to 10.

At 4 o'clock the Bennettsville train left, leaving a large crowd who still continued to have a pleasant time. The Fayettevillians awaited the return of this train, which arrived a little before 8 o'clock, landing us all safely at the depot at 9¼. There were no mishaps on the way, all passed pleasantly and agreeably, and by all, will be remembered as a pleasant reunion.

As is usual these days, the Press was there, both North and South Carolina were well represented.

The crops in this section are good, but are now in need of rain. At Lumber Bridge they told us that it was difficult to get water, as nearly all the wells had dried up.

Sundry Observations.

Judge MacRae is holding court in Carthage, Moore county, this week.

Capt. N. W. Ray has added greatly to the looks of his pretty residence by having it neatly and tastefully painted.

Nearly all the cypress poles for the Telephone line from Tokay to the city, have been placed along the road.

Mr. Chas. T. Haigh, son of Dr. T. D. Haigh, who has been attending the University at Ann Harbor, Michigan, is home for the vacation.

What a splendid Tobacco Warehouse the McIntyre store or the Flour Warehouse would make. What has become of the proposed syndicate to go into that line of business here?

The Marlboro *Democrat* says Profs. Graham and Monroe, of Fayetteville, N. C., arrived on Saturday last, and opened the Normal School on Monday in the Court House.

Mr. Thos. H. Sutton is having the finishing touches applied to the large two story addition he has built on his residence, by having it, and the older part of the house thoroughly painted.

Mr. J. W. Emmitt has been appointed Magistrate for Rockfish Township in place of Mr. A. A. Harrington, resigned. Mr. Emmitt was appointed at the request of Mr. Harrington and others.

Our thanks are due to Mr. John X. Smith for a basket of peaches; and to Miss Bella McLauchlin for a beautiful cabbage, which was much larger than those spoken of by us a week or so ago.

Mr. H. R. Horne responded to the speech of welcome to the Druggist at Greensboro. Mr. Horne, as will be seen, was also elected President of the Pharmaceutical Convention which meets in Fayetteville next year.

Mr. Slocomb, in tearing away the old timbers of the Sandford house to make improvements, finds on a board marked in chalk, 1821, the year it was built. The timbers of the building are as sound as they were when put in.

Last Sunday afternoon between 700 and 1000 persons (more or less) walked out to the railroad where the bridge across the river is being built. The railroad track from North street to the river was crowded with people, coming and going the whole afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon as Mr. Alonzo Watson's delivery wagon was delivering goods near Mr. Smith's pond, the horse took fright, threw Mr. Charlie Watson out, hurting him quite seriously; the horse with wagon attached, plunged headlong into the pond, out of sight, and was drowned. The horse was a valuable one.

The Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of Wilmington, conducted the services in the Episcopal church on Sunday last. Dr. Carmichael is the Chaplain of the 2d Regiment, and has been invited to be present at the anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Company on Monday next, and it is expected will conduct the services at St. John's on Sunday next.

A few of the Scotch we met at Red Springs—and a whole-souled, noble people they are—they were the McArthur's, McBryde's, McEacherns', M'Fadyen's M'Gugan's, M'Geachey's McIntyre's, McInnis', McNatt's, McPhail's, McPherson's, McMillan's, McKinnon's, McRae's, McNeill's, McNair's, McQueen's, and a host of others; may our country be always represented by them.

Col. Fleming Gardner, who has charge of the Short Cut, says that grading from Selma to Smithfield will be completed by the middle of September. The grading from Smithfield to the Neuse is nearly done; as soon as it is finished the cross ties and iron will be laid so that material may be hauled to build the Neuse bridge. The masonry for the Cape Fear bridge is being laid on the Fayetteville side. The stone is granite, and quarried at Henderson; one or two car loads are brought here daily. The first section of this end will be completed by the middle of Sept. Section 4 and 5 are not yet under contract.

MARRIED.

TROY—HANNER—On the 9th inst., at High Point, by the Rev. J. B. Richardson, Mr. J. C. TROY to Miss ELLA, daughter of Thos. H. Hanner, of Randleman.

FROST—GORDON—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., Mr. WM. S. FROST, of Fayetteville, and Miss HATTIE V. GORDON, daughter of the late Chas. Gordon, of Salisbury.

DIED.

McINTYRE—In this town, on Saturday, the 15th inst., after an illness of ten days, Miss ISABELLA McINTYRE.

HOCKADAY—In this town, on Sunday the 16th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE HOCKADAY, wife of G. W Hockaday, Esq, aged 56 years.

HOOPER—In Edenton, on the 3d inst., MAY DEBERNIERE HOOPER, daughter of Henry and Jessie Hooper, aged six years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THIRTY YEARS AGO SHRINER'S INDIAN vermifuge destroyed and expelled worms where they existed, to the satisfaction of every one who used it. We guarantee it to do the same to-day.

You Can Have It.

"My dear, what would I give to have your hair?" is often said by middle-aged ladies to young ones. Madam, you may have just such hair. Parker's Hair Balsam will give it to you. It will stop your hair from falling off, restore the original color and make it long, thick, soft and glossy. You need not stand helplessly envying the girls. The Balsam is not oily, not a dye, but is an elegant dressing, and is especially recommended for its cleanliness and purity.

Plain Questions.

Mythical ideas are fanning the public brow with the breath of prejudice, ignorance and humbuggery. Have you the remotest idea that your scrofula was created by the use of potash and mercury? No matter what the cause, B. B. B. is the peer of all other remedies. Do you presume that your troublesome catarrh is the result of mineral poisoning? B. B. B. is the quickest remedy. Are your chronic ulcers and boils and sores the result of potash and mercury? Medical gentlemen will not tell you so, but B. B. B. is the only sovereign remedy. Were your terrible kidney troubles created by mineral poisoning? Not a bit of it, but B. B. B. has proven to be a reliable remedy. Are your skin diseases, your eczema, dry tetter, etc., the effect of too much potash and mercury? The medical profession are the best judges, and they say nay, but B. B. B. makes more pronounced cures than all other preparations combined. 132-1m

Don't Give Up Yet.

It doesn't follow that a patient will die because the doctors have "given him up," or that he will recover because they promise to "pull him through." It is never too late to try the great virtues of Parker's Tonic. Mr. Michael Guilfoyle, of Binghamton, N. Y., was cured of Rheumatism by it after ten years of unspeakable suffering. Mr. E. W. Mosher, druggist, of same city, certifies that he has sold over a thousand bottles of Parker's Tonic through its reputation for this and other cures.

The Best Endorsers are Banks Themselves.

An endorsement of the high repute which it deservedly enjoys at home (where it follows the even tenor of its way), is shown by the fact boldly advertised by the world famed Louisiana State Lottery, that The New Orleans National Bank, State National Bank or Germania National Bank, all leading Banks of New Orleans, La., will receive any registered letters or postal orders accompanying orders. The next drawing (the 184th), will occur on Tuesday, September 8, for any information of which address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Typhoid Fever.

I am sixty-seven years old, and have lived in this (Hall) county all my life. Up to twenty-eight years ago I was regarded as the strongest man in the neighborhood—the most robust in health. In November, 1856, I had a long and serious spell of typhoid fever. It left me emaciated and a cripple in my right leg. At times that limb was swollen to an enormous size, being twice as large as its natural condition, and inflamed and and angry in appearance. From my knee down small sores came, and at my ankle a large ulcer came, which discharged poisonous matter. My whole system became infected. The doctors would patch me up for awhile, but the ulcer would never heal. The mercury and potash with which they dosed me brought on rheumatism and dyspepsia. I was an object of pity to all my friends. Some thought that the only hope to save my life was amputation. I continued to grow worse, and for 3 years I have not worn a shoe. Hope had almost left. Swift's Specific was suggested, and I commenced its use at once. From the very first I began to feel better. I have taken thirty-six bottles, and the shadows which had darkened my life for twenty-eight years have all been dissipated. The effect of the medicine has been wonderful indeed. To-day I am able to attend to all my farming interests, and walk from one to five miles per day. I am satisfied that the disease is entirely broken up, and henceforth I am to be free from those terrible apprehensions and suffering which formerly made my life miserable. Swift's Specific has done more for me in one year than all the drug store medicine prescribed by physicians did in twenty-eight years, and I most cheerfully bear this testimony of its merits. WM. R. REED.
Gainesville, Hall County, Ga., Feb. 28, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

YOUR KIDNEYS.

They Need Your Immediate Attention.

HERE'S A CASE.

For six long, dreary years I have been a great sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys, which failed to be cured by physicians or advertised medicines.

I began to feel I could never secure relief, as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars without success

The disease was so excruciating that it often prevented me from performing my daily duty. I was advised to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and one single bottle, costing $1, gave me more relief than all the combined treatment I had ever received.

Its action on the kidneys is simply wonderful, and any one who needs a real, speedy and harmless kidney medicine should not hesitate to give B. B. B. a trial. One bottle will convince any one.

C. H ROBERTS,
Atlanta Water Works.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

I am a merchant of Atlanta, and am near 60 years of age. My kidneys have been inactive and irregular for many years, attended with excruciating pain in the small of the back. At times I became too nervous to attend to business. My case had all the attention that money could secure, but only to result in a complete failure.

B. B. B. was recommended, and to say that its action on me was magical would be a mild term. One bottle made me feel like a new man—just like I was young again. In all my life I never used so powerful and potent a remedy. For the blood and the kidneys it is the best I ever saw, and one bottle will force any one to praise it.

132 1m A. L. D.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11¼	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@15	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6¾@7¼	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5¾@6¾	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	8@8½	American,	3@4
Hams,	13@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11¼	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@50
Northern,	25@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.00
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@12	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	11@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8½
Wes. Fam.	4.75@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	28½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, August 18—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 32 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 87½ cts. for Strained and 90 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady at $1.60 for Soft and $1.10 for Hard, with sales at quotations.

For Sale!

A Good MILCH COW, With Young Calf.

For terms apply at THIS OFFICE.
August 20, 1885. 123-1t.

WOE IS ME!

HAVING BEEN DOWN TO THE SHIPS

IN SEAS,

The Reduction Had to Come.

HEADQUARTERS

Still Holds Out the Bargains of the DAY!

Any Prices Given Elsewhere May Confidently Be Found, if Not Less!

—AT—

Headquarters,

-G. A. THOMSON.

Aug. 20. 132-tf

GREAT REDUCTION

In Prices of

MILLINERY, NOTIONS.

AND

FANCY GOODS,

For Cash For 30 Days.

WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS AT

Wholesale Or Retail

FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Call Early.

June 25, 1885. 124 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

ATTENTION!

Veteran Corps of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company:

A MEETING OF THIS ASSOCIATION WILL take place in the Town Hall on Monday next at 9 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers, and to take measures to respond to the invitation of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, to join them in target parade, and the further festivities of their 92nd anniversary.

D. G. MACRAE,
Lieut. Commanding.
August 20, 1885. 123-1t

School Notice!

The Misses Ellison

Will open their School on Dick Street on the 7th of September. August 20-132-1t

School Notice!

Miss M. E. Rishton,

Assisted by her sister,

Miss Carrie Rishton,

A Graduate of the University of Nashville, Tenn.,

—AND—

Several years experience as a Teacher, will resume her School for

BOYS AND GIRLS

In Fayetteville, September 7th, 1885, in Church Building, foot of Haymount. [Aug. 20-132-2t

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SIX NEW PROFESSORS HAVE RECENTly been added to the Faculty, making a total of seventeen instructors. All the Courses of Study have been enlarged and strengthened. Post-graduate instruction is offered in every department. The next session begins August 27. Entrance examinations August 27, 28, 29.

For catalogue containing information in regard to tuition, board, terms of admission, &c., apply to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT.
Aug. 6—130-1m] Chapel Hill, N. C.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

Will re-open their Schools on

Monday, September 7, 1885.

Mrs. Utley will continue her Kindergarten as heretofore. Miss Chamberlain, who has had long experience as Teacher and as Principal in Schools of high grade, will receive a class in advanced English studies and the French Language. It is extremely desirable that pupils enter promptly at the opening of the term. jy30-129-4t

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE.

In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.

This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.

The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.

CHAS. GLOVER,
July 30, 1885. Proprietor.
129

HOME SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies & Children.

SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.

Board per term of twenty weeks	$50.00
Tuition in English from	$6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each	15.00

Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.

For further particulars, references, etc., apply to Mrs. FANNIE MORROW, or Miss M. B. MORROW,
Statesville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 125-2m

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

At No. 47 Person St.,

YOU WILL

Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,

HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour. Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.

Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Valuable Town Property for Sale!

TWO LOTS ON WEST GILLESPIE STREET within a short distance of the business center of the Town, and directly opposite the residence of Capt. A. S. Williams.

One lot has 68½ feet front on Gillespie street, running back 330 feet, and on it, there is a building in No. 1 condition formerly used as a schoolhouse.

The other lot, formerly the residence of J. A. Gainey, with house of 7 rooms, including addition and kitchen, fire-places to every room, out-houses, water, well-shaded yard, and other conveniencies. This lot fronts about 120 feet on west Gillespie street, and runs back 330 feet.

There are no judgments, liens, or incumbrances, which in any way, directly or indirectly, affects this property, so that the purchaser of the same will get a clear and unclouded title. A fine opportunity for investment is here offered. If not privately sold before, it will be offered at public auction at the Market House at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

For information or particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms—one-half Cash, balance at three months and title retained, with interest.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Attorney,
for Mrs. Mary D. Gainey.
August 6, 1885. 131-ts

Administrator's Notice!

HAVING QUALIFIED BEFORE the CLERK of the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administrator upon the estate of Caswell Lewis, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 5th day of August, 1886. All persons owing said estate will please make payment at once. Z. B. NEWTON,
Administrator.
August 6, 1885. 130-6t

MOTHER'S OLD HYMN.

Through the trembling folds of the twilight dim
I can hear the strain of that grand old hymn
Which mother, whose heart is now still and cold;
Sang amidst her cares in the days of old.

* * * * * *

There was something about it, undefined,
That charmed into quiet the troubled mind,
O'er the bleak hearts breathed with a spirit bland,
Like a warm south wind o'er a frozen land.

And crowning it all with a strange, deep chord,
Like the throb of the heart of the blessed Lord,
That shed through the fainting sould abroad
A sense of the pitying love of God.

The sons of the sinners that fame has crowned
In the flood of the years are lost and drowned;
But mother's old hymn, every pause and tone,
With the growth of time the sweeter's grown.

* * * * * *

And it seems not out of the past to come
An echo only of lips that are dumb
But down from the home of the glorified
It has always come since the days she died.

We know not the music that spirits hear
As earth is receding and heaven draws near,
But treading death's valley of shadows dim
I ask but to hear my mother's hymn.

Names of all the Counties.

As the rising generation may desire to know more about their State, we will summarize what we have said in regard to the origin of the names of the counties.

Indian—Eleven counties bear Indian names to-wit: Alamance, Alleghany, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Currituck, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Yadkin and Watauga. The meaning of some of these words is very beautiful, but as we are not certain of them, we would be glad if some subscriber in each of the counties mentioned would enlighten us as to the signification of his counties name.

English Counties—Five of our counties bear the names of English counties, i. e. Cumberland, Durham, Hertford, Northampton and Surry. All of these except Durham and Surry took their names from noblemen who bore those titles. Surry in England is spelt Surrey.

English Towns—Nine counties bear the names of English towns, though they are named not directly in honor of those towns, but from noblemen who bore those titles. The nine counties are Camden, Chatham, Craven, Carteret, Edgecombe. (in England, Count Edgecombe), Guilford, Halifax, Richmond and Rockingham.

French Towns—Beaufort, Granville, and Orange, though these names are taken more directly from the wearers of those territorial titles.

German Dutchies—Brunswick, Mecklenburg and New Hanover, though named really for the wearers of those titles.

For Royalty—Brunswick, Mecklenburg, New Hanover and Orange.

For English Noblemen—Fourteen counties, to-wit: Beanfort, Camden, Chatham, Craven, Cartret, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Richmond and Rockingham. As above stated, three of these titles (which these names were) were taken from English counties, nine from English towns and two from French towns.

For other Englishmen—Nine counties: Anson for Admiral Anson, Bertie and Tyrrel for two of the Proprietors, Bladen from Martin Bladen, one of the commissioners of the colony, Onslow for the celebrated "Speaker Onslow" and Wilkes for the notorious John Wilkes, of the "Jnnius" letters. Hyde, Johnston and Martin for three of the Royalist Governors.

For our Presidents—Four counties, Washington, Madison, Jackson and Polk.

For other distinguished men, not North Carolinians—Three counties, Clay, Franklin and Randolph.

For Generals of the Revolution—Ten counties, Davidson for Gen. Wm. Lee. Davidson who fell at Cowan's Ford, Gates for Gen. Horatio Gates, of Saratoga and Camden fame, Green for Gen. Nathaniel Green, Lincoln for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Montgomery for the gallant young general who fell at Quebec, Nash for Gen. Francis Nash who fell at Germantown, Rutherford for General Griffith Rutherford, Wayne for the hero of Stony Point, Warren for General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, and Washington, which also figures as one of the "Presidential" counties.

For Governors of North Carolina eleven counties are named, three For royalist Governors: Hyde for Edward Hyde, Governor in 1712; Johnston for Gabriel Johnston, who was Governor for eighteen years, 1734 to 1752, and Martin for Josiah Martin, the last royalist Governor 1771 to 1775; and eight counties for Governors under the constitution, to-wit: Caswell for Richard Caswell, our first republican Governor 1776 79 and 1784 87; Burke for Thomas Burke, Governor 1781-2; Ashe for Samuel Ashe, Governor 1795-8; Davie for William R. Davie, Governor, 1798; Alexander for Nathaniel Alexander, Governor 1805 6; Swain for David L. Swain, Governor 1832 5; Graham for William A. Graham, Governor 1845 9, and Vance for Z. B. Vance, Governor 1862 65, and again 1876 8

For other North Carolinians—Twenty-six counties; or which three (as above) were for revolutionary generals, Davidson, Nash and Rtuherford; six for revolutionary colonels; Buncombe for Col. Edward; Buncombe; Lenoir for Col. William Lenoir; Sampson for Col. John Sampson; Stokes for Col. John Stokes, (after the revolution he was United States district Judge for North Carolina); Cleveland for Col. Benjamin Cleveland, who fought at King's Mountain, and McDowell for Col. Joseph McDowell: two for judges of the United States Supreme court; Moore for Judge Alfred Moore and Iredell for Judge James Iredell. Two counties for State Supreme Court Judges, Gaston for Judge William Gaston, and Henderson for Chief Justice Lenoir Henderson. Three counties for prominent North Carolian civilians in the revolutionary period; Harnett for Cornelius Harnett, Person for Thomas Person, and Jones for Willie Jones. One county, Macon, for a United States Senator, Nathaniel Macon, who was also Speaker of the United States House of Representatives for six years, 1801 to 1806, and the only North Carolinian who has ever filled that post. Two counties were named for Speakers of the State House of Representatives; Stanly for John Stanly of New Berne, and Cabarrus, of Edenton. One county, Yancy, is named for a Speaker of the State Senate, Bartlet Yancy. One county, Caldwell, is named for a president of the State University, Joseph Caldwell, and another, Swain, for a Governor, who was also president of the University; and still another, Mitchell, is named for a professor, Elisha Mitchell, in the same institution. One county, Forsyth, is named for a soldier of the war of 1812, Col. Benjamin Forsyth, killed in Canada; one county, Wilson, for a soldier of the war of 1846, Col. Louis D. Wilson, who died in Mexico; one county, Pender, for a soldier of the war of 1861 General Wm. D. Pender, killed in Virginia; and one county Haywood, for John Haywood, who was State Treasurer for forty years, 1787 to 1827.

So, although, counting the post-revolution Governor, 34 counties out of 96 perpetnate the memory of prominent North Carolinians. The discoverer of the western world is remembered in Columbus county. Only two counties are not named for individuals, Union and Transylvania, the latter meaning "beyond the woods."

Duplin and Rowan are of doubtful and disputed origin.

Three counties are named for ladies: Dare for Virginia Dare, the first white child born in the State; Mecklenburg for Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, Queen of George III, and Wake for Esther Wake, sister to Gov. Tryson's wife.

Two counties are named for one man, William Pitt, earl of Chatham.

Two others for father and son, Sir John Carteret and his son, who was created earl Granville.

Extinct—Seven county names are extinct. Albemarl, Bath and Clarendon abolished in sub-dividing; Bute, Dobbs and Tryon named for royalists governors and re-christened with patriot names. Our forefathers were gallant enough while changing these names to retain those named in honor of ladies, Wake and Mecklenburg, and they were honest enough after naming a county Glasgow for a patriot to change it to Green when Glasgow defaulted in a public trust.

Polk county was once repealed, but was subsequently re-established.

And so ends our tale of counties. England has the same area as North Carolina with twenty times our population, and has but forty counties. New York has about our area and three and a half times our population, and has sixty counties. We have subdivided until we have ninety-six counties, and as our constitution requires every county, however small, to have at least one member in our lower house of legislation, it is said by those who have made the calculation that 500,000 people now send sixty members to the lower house, and 900,000 send the other sixty Subdivisions can hardly go any further, and as the supply of prominent North Carolinians gives no sign of abating, we shall have to take to perpetuating their names and fame in our townships, towns and railroad stations.

The State has 903 townships and 96 counties. Its area in round numbers is 50,000 square miles, and its population, at the last census, 1,400,000, is now over a million and a half.—*News and Observer.*

Stray Bits.

There's one line that every woman delights to hang on—masculine.

The Evangelist Sanky is rather Moody just now, because Moody is sick.

Mormons ought to be good livers, as they generally have plenty of "spare rib."

A republican has been removed "for cause." What cause? Why, cause plenty of Democrats wanted the place.

There is an Improved Order of Red Men in Massachusetts; they are needed out west to improve the breed.

Louise de la Ramee ("Ouida"), whose real name is Mary Jane Stubbs, although nearly sixty years old, is about to be married.

The famous bath tub in which Murat was slain by Charlotte Corday is in the possession of the Abbe Le Cosse, of Sarzeau, in the Morbihan.

Mahone has not yet called upon the Administration for help in the campaign, as it has heretofore been his practice to do.—*Savannah News.*

Brooklyn Bridge, the Statue of Liberty and the monument that is to be erected to Gen. Grant, will form a trinity of famous sights in New York.

Dr. Pauli, who with Dr. Ferran, is gallantly inoculating for cholera at Valencia, Spain, is declared to be a Vermonter, by name W. J. Nichols, and a graduate of the Albany Medical College.

It is turning the thing about when a Mississippi negro sets a bear trap in his melon patch and wakes up to find a white man caught in its jaws.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A misanthropic poet warbles in elegiac verse: "Cruel one! How can you play with a heart?" If she understands the game, and hearts are trumps, why not?—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Statistics show that 100,000 people are killed by whisky where one person is killed by a mad dog. And yet almost every one would rather brace up against a glass of whisky than tackle a mad dog.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

"Little girl, do you know whose house this is?" asked a solemn looking man of a bright child seated on the church steps. "Yes, sir; it's God's, but He ain't in," she added, as the old gentleman was about to walk up the steps, "and His agent's gone to Europe.—*Christian Advocate.*

Yesterday a Chinese storekeeper who kept silk handkerchiefs for sale was induced to sell one for 90 cents which he had asked $2 50 for at first. "How much do you make on this sale?" was asked after the trade was made. "Oh, 90 cents," was the reply. "But how can you make 90 cents when that is all you get for it?" "Oh, me steal um!" cooly said the Chinaman as he threw the money into the drawer.—*Butte City (Montana) Inter Mountain.*

A Massachusetts court has just decided in a case where several people were killed on a railway crossing that the driver was responsible for his own death because he disregarded the flagman's warning; but as the other occupants of the wagon were helpless the railway is to be taxed with their death, through its neglecting to provide gates at the crossing. This is doubtless good law, but it is arrant nonsense.—*Providence Journal.*

The Southern Negro Through Northern Spectacles.

A Connecticut man, who has been traveling for several months through the Southern States and seeing all parts of that section as well as all parts of the population, has written from California his views of the colored people of the South. It is a private letter and never was written with any idea of publication. The writer, like the gentleman to whom it was written, (a Hartford man,) is a republican. It is hoped that he takes too sombre a view of the young men and women of the colored people. But we give a part of his letter:

"My Southern trip took in all the south except Texas and a portion of North Carolina. I could give you quires as to the status of the negro. The fact is, in a few words, that the negro to-day who has just arrived at manhood is the most worthless of God's creatures. He only works when he cannot steal to live, and, with enough in his pocket to subsist for three days, he is rich. Education (what little there is) has only made him worse, for as soon as he can read and write he goes into politics—when not engaged in forging orders. The famales are as bad, if not worse, than the men. Virtue is almost unknown among these young women, and and all the negro preachers are often the worst of them all; they teach the damsels, even such as are not viciously inclined, the path of vice. Of course there are exceptions—but what I here say is true of the masses. Those who were formerly slaves are not included in my condemnation. They are generally sober, industrions and good citizens. They were taught to work; and very many of them, (now middle aged or old men) own the houses they live in and have money laid away. It is of those who have come upon the stage since the war that I write, the young negroes, men and women, of 20 to 25. Their character and condition and the future that is involved, not only for them but for the South—for there are millions of them—present a grave question, which is occupying the anxious thoughts of the wisest men of that section. As the feeling towards the North that is entertained by Southerners, you can find but one sentiment—perfect kindness."—*Hartford (Conn.) Times, July 28th.*

The Zulfikar Pass.—Zusfikar, or Zulfigar, is on the right bank of the Heri Rud, and close to the river. From Sarakhs southward on the left, or westward bank, is Persian territory, a distance of about seventy miles, thus giving Russia a wider clasp in her embrace of Khrassan, a province expected to be absorbed, or at least utilized, when the advance on Herrat and India takes place. The Pass of Zulfikar is a long, narrow defile, which at the northern end divides into two roads, one turning to the Garmab Pass on the west, and the one on right trends toward Kunguelli and the salt lakes which have been much talked of in relation to the frontier. The road comes out at the south, and very little above the level of the Heri Rud, and the ground, although with some elevations upon it, is somewhat level. About ten or twelve miles to the south are the Chahar Dowli, four prominent peaks—these are on the banks of the Heri Rud, where the Stoi range comes down from the Persian side, and among them is the Tengri Daria, or gorge of the River, at which place the roads on both sides leave the stream. On the east of the Chahar Dowli the elevations are not so high, and the usual road runs south to the Nialsheni Pass, and the great plain leading to Herat is reached. From Zulfikar the branch of the Paropamisian range tends to the southeast. It ought to be remembered that the ground between Pulsi-Khatom and the south entrance of the Kulfikar Pass contains within its space the most important strategical position between Sarakhs and Herat. This fact will explain the desire of the Russians for its possession.—*London Daily News.*

War Between America and Russia.—War was formally declared between this country and Russia on Wednesday evening last at the Grand Hotel in London. An attache of the Russian embassy while dining in the hotel with some companions and using a little too much wine, began a wordy abuse of the English and Americans, calling them vile names. An elderly American gentleman who was dining opposite with a friend stood it as long as he could and then calmly arose and seizing an empty decanter smashed it to pieces over the Russian head. General Komaroff and his army not being on hand to seize America and say it was a mistake, young Russia put his hand to his hip pocket for his heavy guns, but the American instituted a new method of warfare, and completely routed the Russian by pelting him with all the available dishes that stood on the tables, amidst cheers from the English who sat at the other tables. Russia attempted to coerce Baron DeStael, to send a fleet to capture Bullock's Point, or some other important American port, but the Baron suggested that it would be better for the young wind-bag to learn the manly art of self-defense or find some other nation than America to disparage, and it is just about possible that he will take the hint.—*Providence (R. I. Mail.*

Disinfectants.—Two pounds of copperas, or sulphate of iron, dissolved in a pail of water, will greatly assist in purifying a privy or cess pool. A pound of nitrate of lead dissolved in the same way is excellent for sinks, drains or vaults. Chloride of lime is also effectual, or a layer of charcoal dust will prevent offensive odors arising from any decomposing substance. The quantity of these substances will depend upon the amount of filth to be deodorized, and the length of time during which they will be effectual will depend upon local conditions.

It is stated that recently when a purse of $1,500 was made up for Sam Jones he took out $200 and handed back the balance. This certainly gives some color of truth to the report recently circulated that Sam was a reformed lawyer.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Mr. Charles Whitehurst, of New York, formerly of Washington, N. C., has been appointed to a position in the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department. A worthy man, and the place is well bestowed.

A sardine factory employing 75 hands uses about eight hogsheads of herring per day.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

A Poem With a History.

Forty-three years ago Dr. Deems preached a sermon in Raleigh, after the hearing of which ex-Gov. W. W. Holden wrote a little poem, the history of which our readers will appreciate, and will find in the following letter of Dr. Deems to Gov. Holden, which we publish together with the poem referred to:

New York, July 13, 1885.

Hon. W. W. Holden—*My Dear Sir:* Yesterday I found in an old tin box an old album in which were many things pertaining to the transition time of my passing from my "teens." Among them this poem. It has occurred to me that perhaps you and your children would be pleased to have the original scrap cut by me from the *Standard*, nearly forty-three years ago (!!!) when the reading of it almost took my breath away.

In the album from which it is cut there is a memorandum, stating my suspicion that it was written by you "the day after I had preached upon the soul's paradise-state between death and the resurrection.

With best wishes,
Very truly yours,
Charles F. Deems.

For the North Carolina Standard.

TO THE REV. C. F. DEEMS.

It is a startling and a glorious thing
To gaze on genius in its hour of might—
To hear the rushing of its flaming wings—
To mark its eye, as upward through the range
Of the bright worlds of thought it sends its glance
Amid the splendors of the spirit-land.

Speaker of God! thy work is great indeed,
And thou dost gird thyself unto the task
With all the strength of deep humility,
'Till thy "boy-spirit," gathering, in its course,
The power of angels, sweeps untremulous
O'er all Time's wrecks, from Adam's paradise
To that far land, shrouded in mystery
Beneath God's throne, and from whose radiant shores
Ascend the anthems of the waiting throng
In thrilling numbers to the gates of Heaven.

And what to thee
Is all earth's pageantry? The bannered pomp
Of glittering regions? What the clarion's tone
Rousing to battle? What the rending shout
Of the strong multitudes that pave the path
Of mad Ambition? What the laurel-wreath
Which blooms forever on the Poet's brow?
Thine is a hollermission than the earth,
Robed, as it is, in beauty ever grave;
And thine is an honor which the world's shall see
In the great judgement hour, when all the stars
Which thou hast plucked from out the night of sin,
Shall flash their glories fresh and beautiful,
And all undarkened, from thy crown of life.

Raleigh, Sept. 5, 1842. H.

Embalming Not a Success.

Mr. Thomas L. a leading St. Louis undertaker, said to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter the other day:

"We don't believe in embalming. Packing in ice is the only way to keep a body intact. I never knew a successful case of embalming. Garfield's case was a failure. Lincoln's case was a failure also. I was one of the undertakers at Lincoln's funeral and I know whereof I speak. When we opened the box that held the remains the face of Lincoln was as black as my hat."

How do you think it will result in Grant's case?

"I don't think they'll succeed in preserving the body to any extent as far as New York." "The Egyptians knew a thing or two then?" "Well, as far as embalming goes, they didn't know a great deal more than we do. I contend that if embalmers are allowed to pursue the same method in vogue with the ancient Egyptians, they could accomplish the same results."

"What is to prevent them from doing so?"

"The American people wouldn't stand it. The Egyptians used to strip their dead to a naked state and then disembowel it. In place of the bowels were put so much myrrh, spices and drugs. The blood was taken out of the veins and embalming fluid injected. Then the bodies were wrapped in muslin. The muslin was in strips of an inch or two wide, and was wound around every part of the body an inch thick. Thousands of yards of strips were used on the body. Well, that sort of thing would not be tolerated now. If there was no objection to turning over the body of a lady, for instance to the embalmers, there would be to the evisceration of it. And it is impossible to preserve a body in which the bowels are allowed to remain."

"Then you have no hope of the success of experimentalists."

"I won't say that. It is impossible to prove that the thing cannot be done. It may be that in three or five years from now a fluid will have been concocted which will thoroughly arrest all decomposition and satisfactorily preserve a body for months. You know that the body of Pope Pius IX. was preserved for three months in a perfectly natural state. This science, like others, is improving constantly."

Hanoverian Fecundity.—The breeding qualities of the Hanoverians are something to excite astonishment in the sterile areas of New England. Geo. III., in addition to being a sot, a libertine and withal insane, managed to get together on the legitimote side of his house fifteen children, one of whom, William, the predecessor of the present Queen, had two children by his legal wife and a large number by Mrs. Jordan, the actress, all of whom were legitimatized and supported at the expense of the English people. Nine are to be credited to Victoria.

The children of Victoria have imitated her illustrious example in the matter of fertility. The eldest, Victoria, the wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, has had eight children. The Prince of Wales has contributed six acknowledged grandchildren to his august monther; Alice of Hesse afforded seven; Helena, who allied her fortunes, with the royal panper Christion, has contributed four; Arthur, Duke of Connaught, has added thus far only two to the household, the same number being supplied by Leopold before his death. In all, thus far, there have been born 29 grandchildren to Victoria, with Louise and Beatrice yet to hear from. If the Queen should live another decade, it is probable that she will find her flock of grandchildren materially increasrd in number, while her great-grandchildren will within that time outnumber the third generation.—*Chicago Times.*

Miss Lula Hurst, now retired from the stage, laments the loss of her magnetic power, but all the same she saved $50,000 out of her exhibitions.

Opera House

LAST NIGHT,
HEADQUARTERS
TO-DAY
For Money's Worth.

Is constantly replenishing Fresh, good Goods by every freight.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

MONEY

Being the chief aim of life, consider—Time is Money; Help is Money.

GEO. A. THOMSON

Can, does and will save you money, by selling the best

Groceries and Provisions

that these United States and Foreign Im portation can afford.

Besides selling on short margin, will deliver free of charge promptly, and guarantee satisfaction. Try

Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

WHO IS AGENT FOR

Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
Durham Ladies Choice Snuff,
Gale & Axe Sweet Snuff,
Ralph's Sweet Snuff,

GEO A. THOMSON,
Headqnarters.

Horseford's Bread Preparation,
Patapsco Baking Powders,
Lions' Baking Powders,
Phœnix Baking Powders,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headqnarters.

James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
Star and American Lyes,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT

Fulton Market (Boneless) Beef.
Spiced Pig Feet and Tripe.
Cucumber Pickles in Bulk.
Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Beautifully Burned.

If anything burned, can be beautiful

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Rio, Laguyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

BUY

Table Creamy Butter.
Western and Cooking Butter at
HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

You

Can buy for 10 cents more Tin-Ware at
HEADQUARMERS
than any house in the city. Examine.
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME-LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

HEADQUARTERS,
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A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which The Century has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

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In this line The Century will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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